# Initial AT Camera Characterization

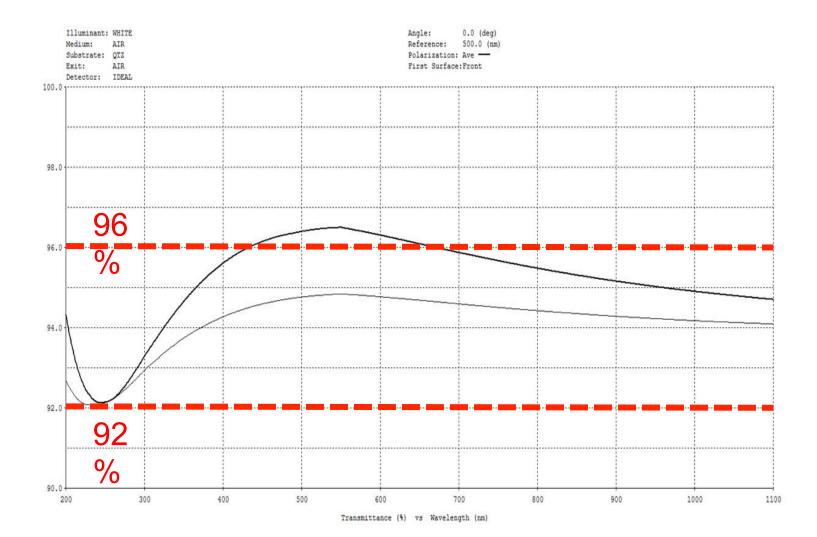
**David Kirk Gilmore** 

DESC-PCWG LPNHE, Oct. 3, 2018



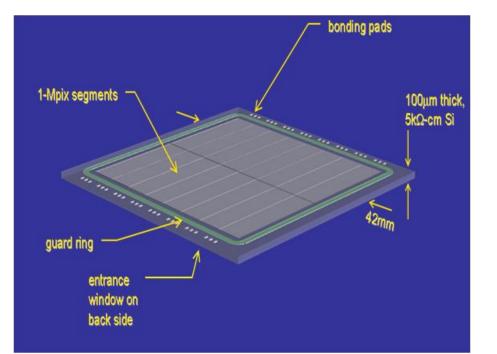
#### MgF2 BBAR Coating (ios Optics)

The coating bandwidth is very broad and we will not be able to meet your required specification (>96% T). What we can do is to AR coat both sides with Single Layer MgF2.

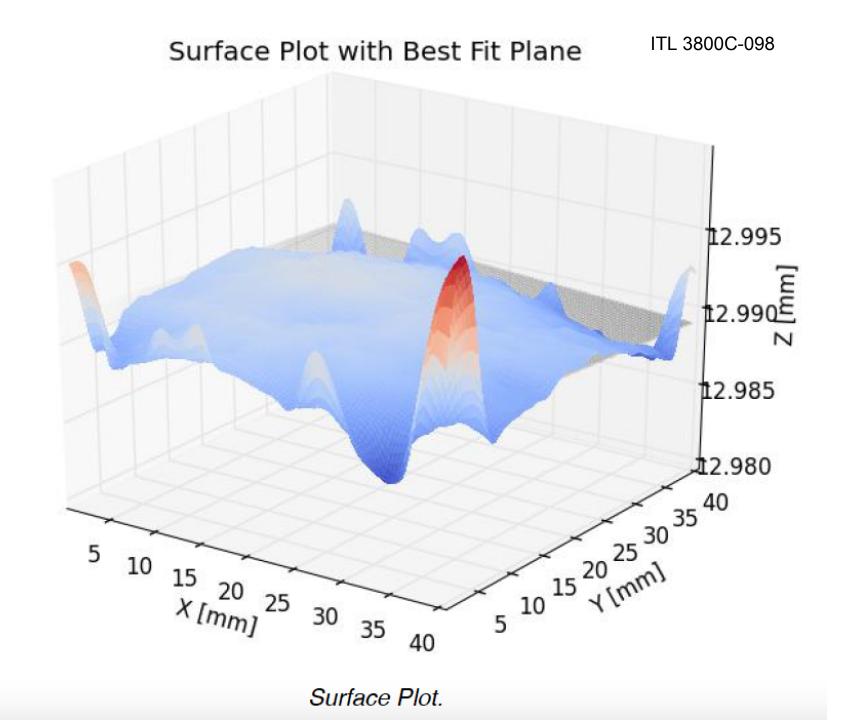


#### An LSST science sensor will be used as the ATS sensor

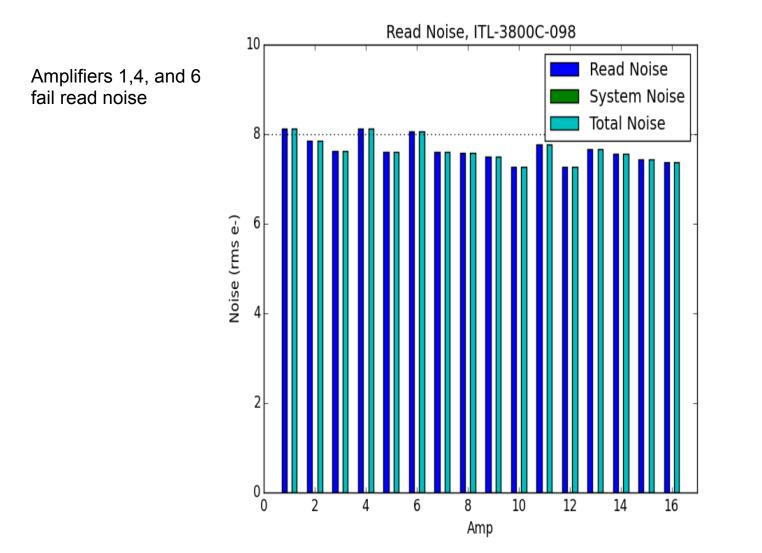
- 100µm-thick, high resistivity silicon CCDs, fullydepleted with transparent conductive window and AR coating
  - Ο
    - for broadband QE and small PSF
- 4K x 4K format
  - **)** 4 die sites/6 "wafer
- 16-fold parallel output
  - **)** for low noise readout at 2s frame read time
- 10μm pixels
  - **D** for optimum sampling at LSST plate scale
- Buttable, thermally-matched packaging
  - >92% fill factor
- Flatness and coplanarity to bring image surface within ±0.009mm from baseplate
  - for use in fast f/1.2 beam for the ATSSROS f/18 beam this is not critical
- Mechanical mounting and alignment features and electrical interface specified



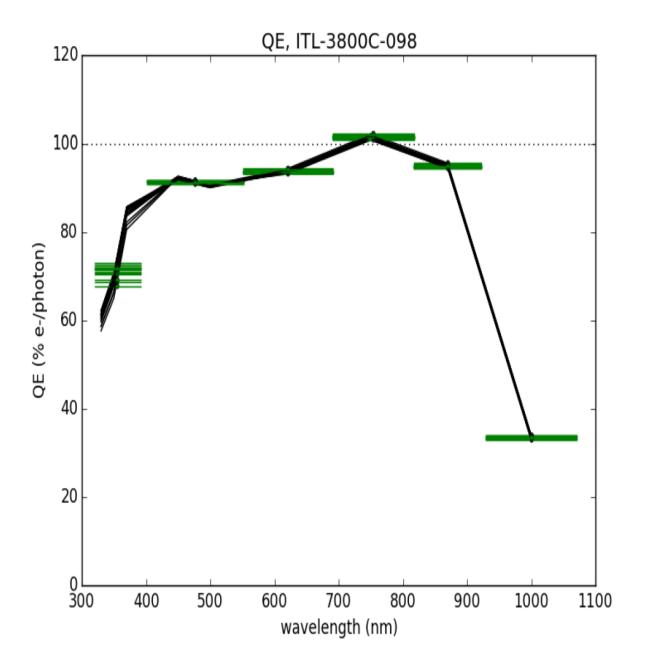




#### CCD – ITL-098: Read Noise



CCD – ITL-098: System QE



#### CCD – ITL-098: High Flux CTE

#### 6.1 High Flux

	Amp	Serial CTE	Parallel CTE
Serial CTEs that fail, fail by between 1.97E-6 and	1	$1 - 5.38 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.70 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 1.82 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.77 \times 10^{-8}$
	2	$1 - 5.36 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.54 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.57 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.85 \times 10^{-8}$
0.25E-6.	3	$1 - 5.25 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.94 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.97 \times 10^{-8}$
	4	$1 - 6.97 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.50 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.91 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.56 \times 10^{-8}$
	5	$1 - 4.65 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.49 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.82 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.56 \times 10^{-8}$
r	6	$1 - 5.93 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.73 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.98 \times 10^{-8}$
	7	$1 - 4.27 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.49 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.71 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.52 \times 10^{-8}$
	8	$1 - 2.63 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.32 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.92 \times 10^{-8}$
	9	$1 - 1.33 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.50 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 1.71 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.53 \times 10^{-8}$
	10	$1 - 3.20 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.50 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.08 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.52 \times 10^{-8}$
<b>`</b>	11	$1 - 4.77 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.54 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.11 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.69 \times 10^{-8}$
	12	$1 - 4.07 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 9.92 \times 10^{-8} \pm 7.83 \times 10^{-8}$
	13	$1 - 5.27 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.56 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.18 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.78 \times 10^{-8}$
•	14	$1 - 3.81 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.52 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 2.54 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.58 \times 10^{-8}$
	15	$1 - 3.75 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.51 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 1.04 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.54 \times 10^{-8}$
	16	$1 - 3.47 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.66 \times 10^{-7}$	$1 - 1.44 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.38 \times 10^{-8}$

No Parallel CTE failures

#### CCD – ITL-098: Low Flux CTE

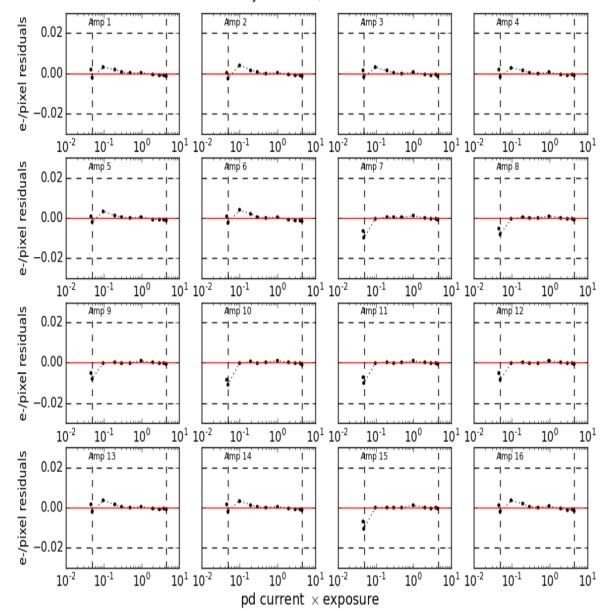
#### 6.2 Low Flux

More Serial CTEs fail at low flux than at high flux, but AuxTel targets should be bright, with high SNR

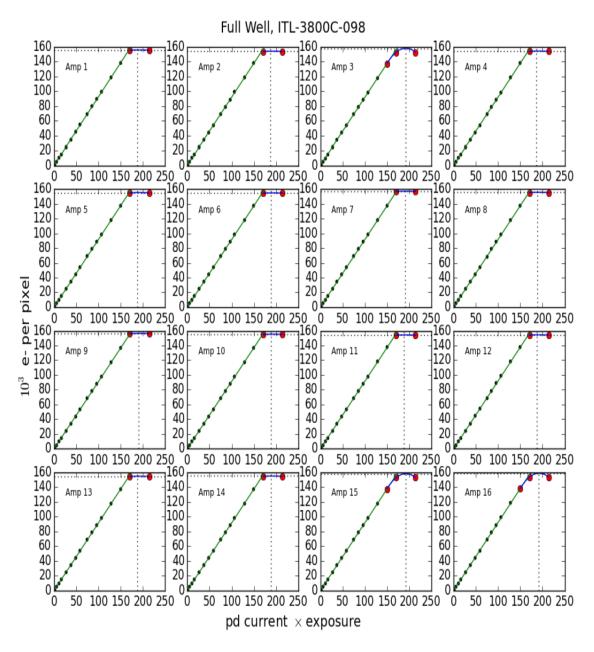
	Amp	Serial CTE	Parallel CTE
, n	1	$1+2.68\times 10^{-6}\pm 8.51\times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 5.99 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.81 \times 10^{-6}$
	2	$1 - 1.37 \times 10^{-5} \pm 7.63 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 9.68 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.77 \times 10^{-6}$
	3	$1 - 7.78 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.82 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 1.09 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3.82 \times 10^{-6}$
	4	$1 + 1.02 \times 10^{-5} \pm 7.48 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 1.01 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3.65 \times 10^{-6}$
	5	$1 - 3.09 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.43 \times 10^{-6}$	$1-1.07\times 10^{-5}\pm 3.64\times 10^{-6}$
	6	$1-1.58\times 10^{-5}\pm 7.79\times 10^{-6}$	$1-1.05\times 10^{-5}\pm 3.82\times 10^{-6}$
	7	$1 + 2.84 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.44 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 1.05 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3.63 \times 10^{-6}$
	8	$1 - 7.72 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.77 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 1.06 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3.80 \times 10^{-6}$
	9	$1 - 1.40 \times 10^{-5} \pm 7.45 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 8.02 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.64 \times 10^{-6}$
	10	$1 - 3.12 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.47 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 8.02 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.63 \times 10^{-6}$
	11	$1-8.57\times 10^{-6}\pm 7.62\times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 8.06 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.70 \times 10^{-6}$
	12	$1 - 1.89 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7.80 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 3.82 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.81 \times 10^{-6}$
	13	$1 - 3.30 \times 10^{-6} \pm 7.75 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 7.52 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.76 \times 10^{-6}$
F	14	$1 - 2.99 \times 10^{-5} \pm 7.50 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 9.90 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.64 \times 10^{-6}$
	15	$1 - 1.04 \times 10^{-5} \pm 7.50 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 2.52 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.66 \times 10^{-6}$
	16	$1 - 7.19 \times 10^{-6} \pm 8.27 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 - 4.73 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3.58 \times 10^{-6}$

# CCD – ITL-098: Linearity

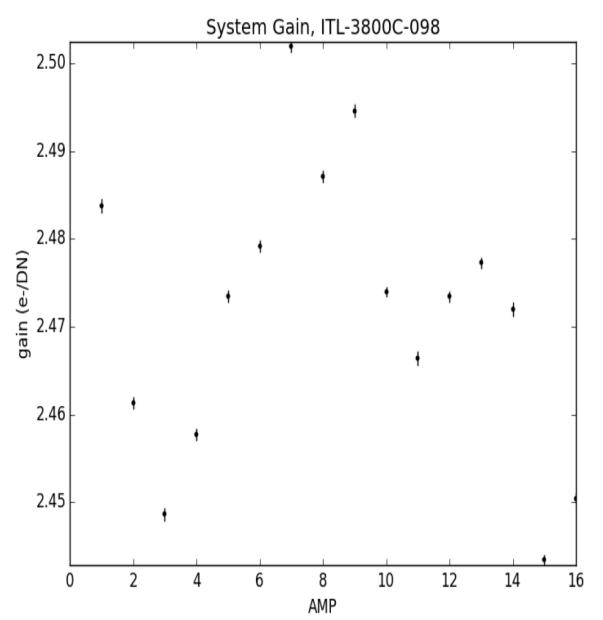
Linearity residuals, ITL-3800C-098



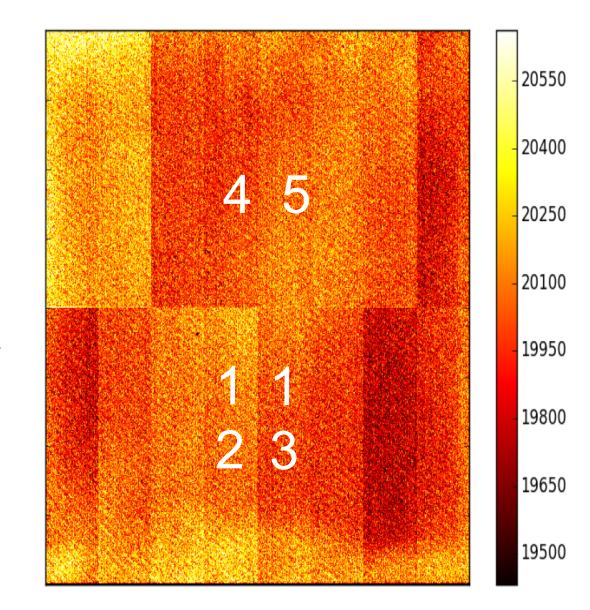
# CCD – ITL-098: Full Well



# CCD – ITL-098: Gain



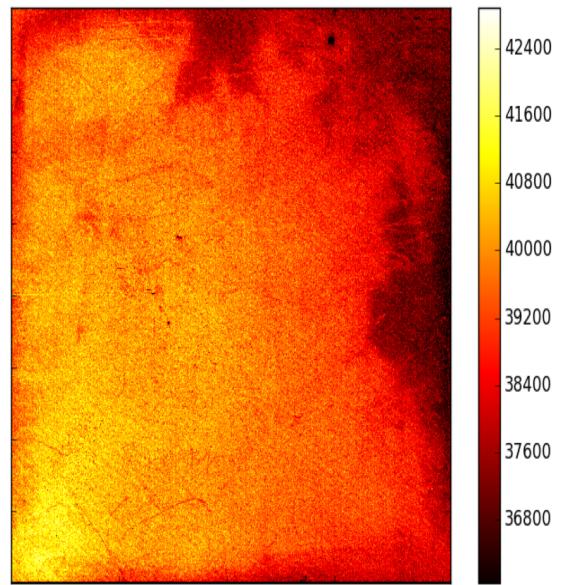
#### CCD – ITL-098: Superflat



Ideal imaging area lies on amplifiers 4,5,12, and 13.

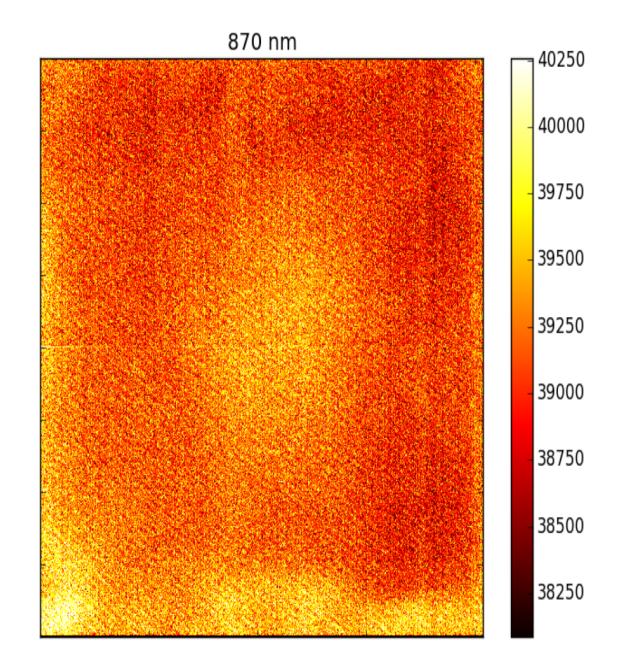
#### CCD – ITL-098: 350nm Response

350 nm

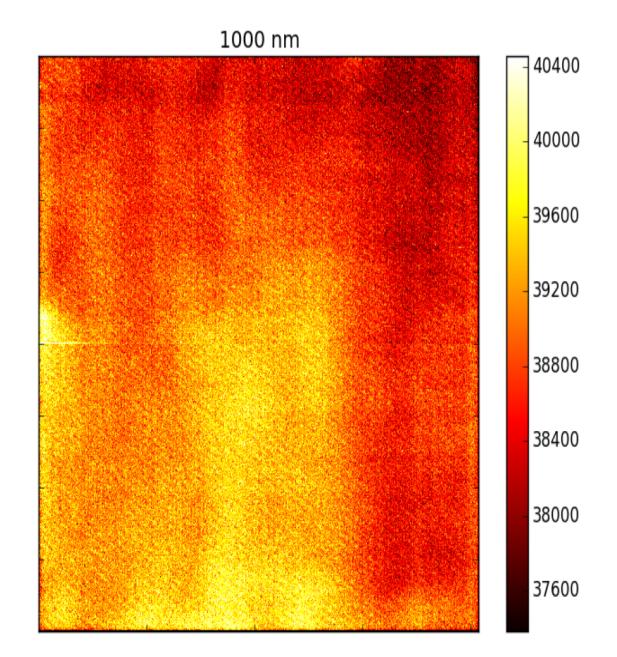


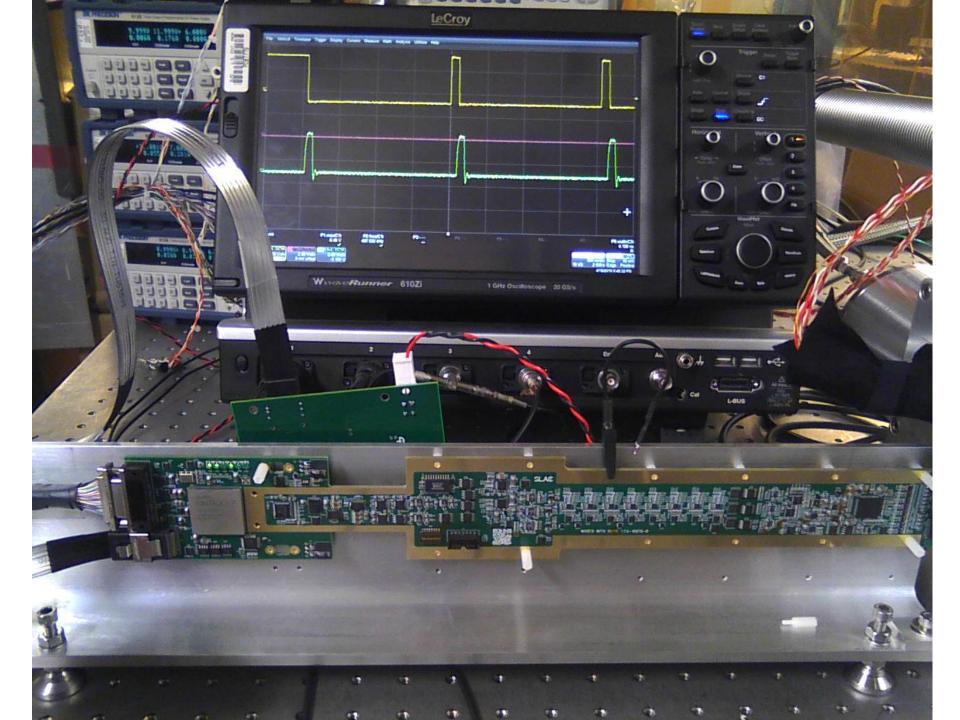
#### CCD – ITL-098: 450nm Response

#### CCD – ITL-098: 870nm Response



#### CCD- ITL-098: 1000nm Response



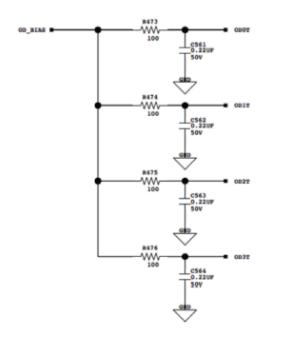


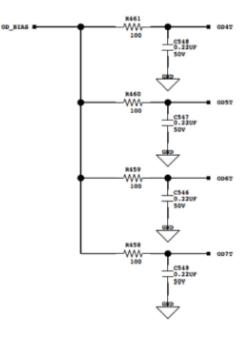
# REB Voltages

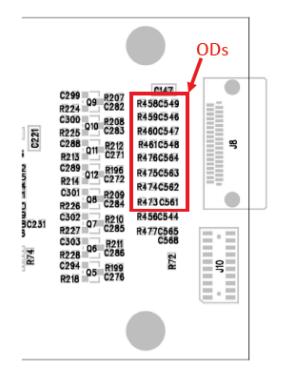
	WREB Conf	iguration ×	Dark Energy Science Co
REB id:	0	CCD 0	
REB iface:	ats	ASPIC 0 (upper)	
CCD mask:	1	Gain: 0001 RC: 1110	
DAC voltages		Clamp: 00000000	
SCLK Low:	-7.68 SCLK High: 3.83	FS Gain 1 Trans Mode	
PCLK Low:	-7.7 PCLK High: 2.88	ASPIC 1 (lower)	
RG Low:	-1.91 RG High: 7.68	Gain: 0001 RC: 1110	
		Clamp: 00000000	38 9-
		FS Gain 1 Trans Mode	17 8
		Bias DAC 0	38 37 37 8 38 38 38 8 38
		GD: 19.88 RD: 12.92	8
		0G: 1.76 0D: 26.08	
		CS Gate: 0.0	
		Land and the second	
Load [	DACs Load ASPICs U	Indo Apply OK Close	



#### WREB Voltages

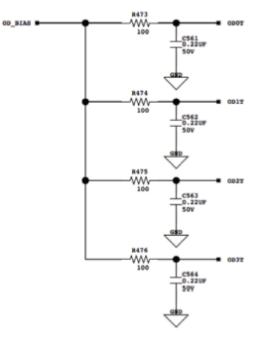


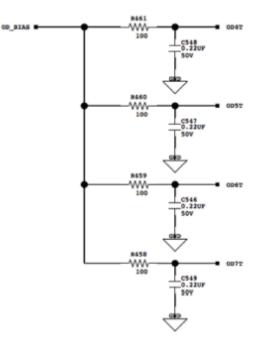


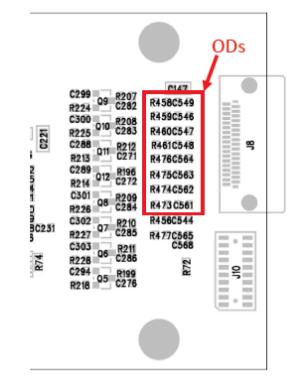




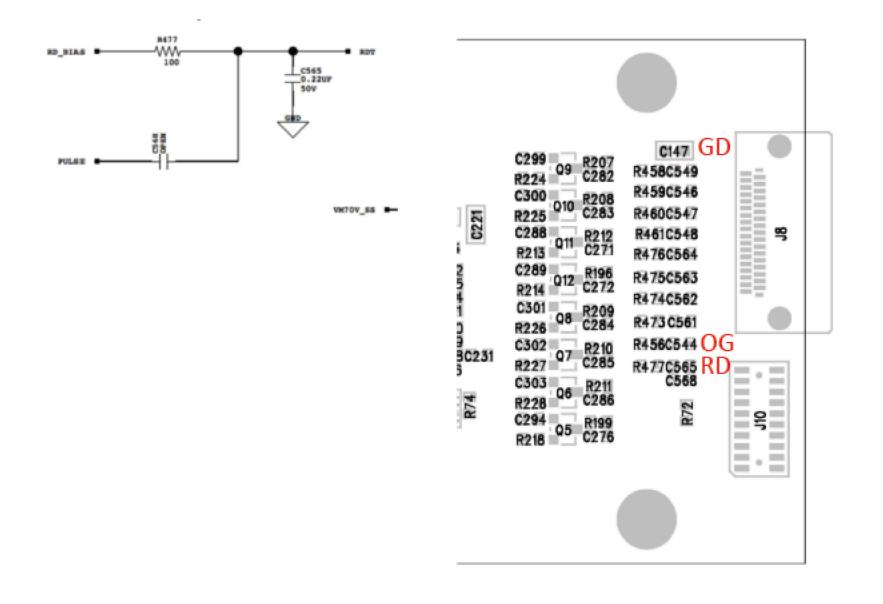
# WREB Voltages (2)





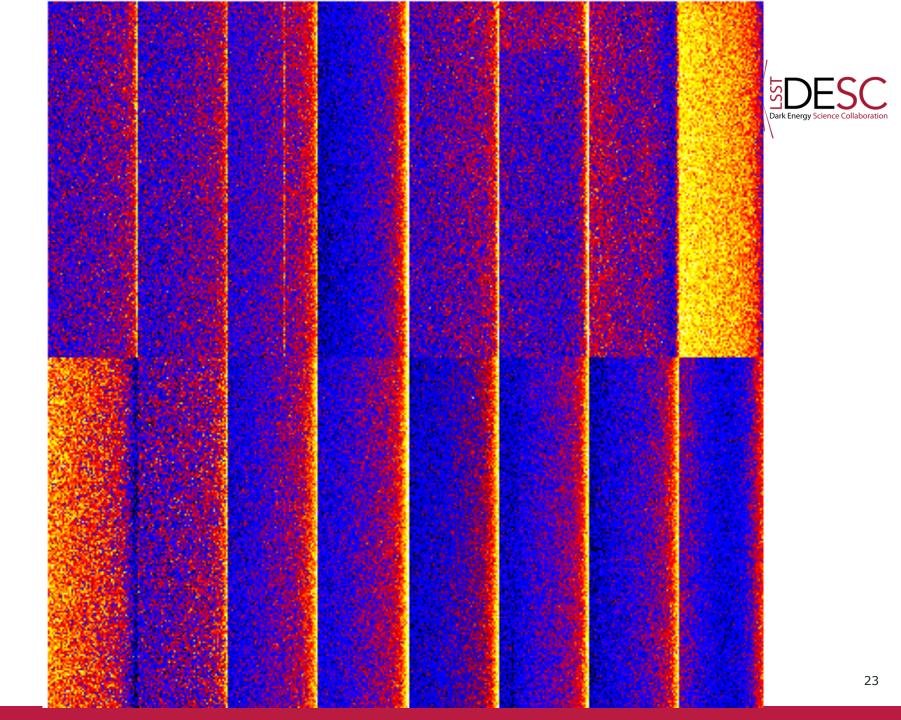


#### WREB Voltages (3)

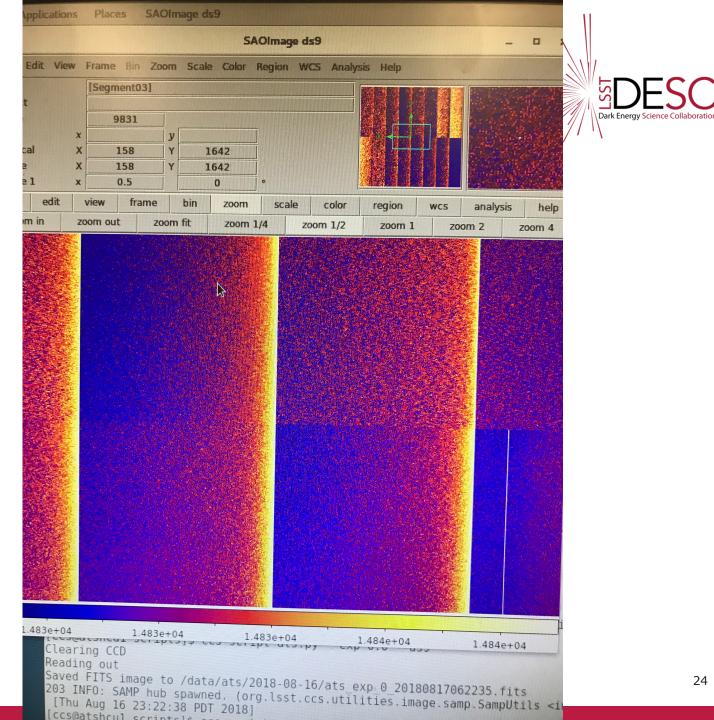


J tion

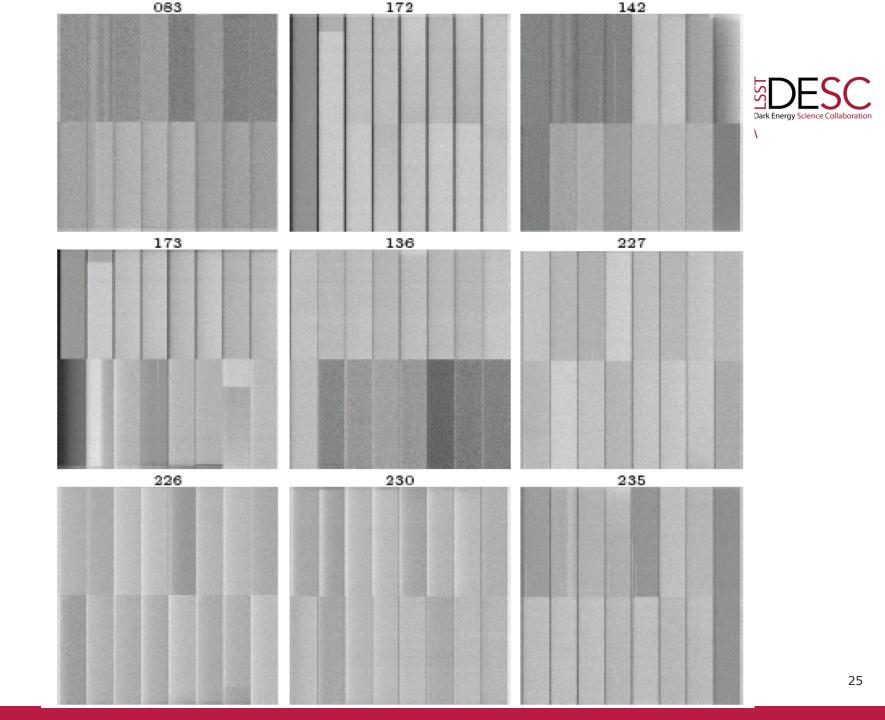
```
Loading DACs on w
Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 01.50 000
Saved FITS image to /data/ats/2018-09-21/scte -9.00 04.00 01.50 000 exp 17.6678 20180922032337.fits
Setting w OG: 1.75
IsLoading DACs on w
Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 01.75 000
Saved FITS image to /data/ats/2018-09-21/scte -9.00 04.00 01.75 000 exp 17.6678 20180922032404.fits
Setting w OG: 2.0
Loading DACs on w
Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 02.00 000
Saved FITS image to /data/ats/2018-09-21/scte -9.00 04.00 02.00 000 exp 17.6678 20180922032435.fits
Setting w OG: 2.25
Loading DACs on w
Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 02.25 000
 Saved FITS image to /data/ats/2018-09-21/scte -9.00 04.00 02.25 000 exp 17.6678 20180922032500.fits
 Loading DACs on w
 Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 02.50 000
 Saved FITS image to /data/ats/2018-09-21/scte -9.00 04.00 02.50 000 exp 17.6678 20180922032543.fits
 Loading DACs on w
 Acquire Exposure: Time = 17.667844523 Filebase = scte -9.00 04.00 02.75 000
 *** Failed to invoke main method in class org.lsst.ccs.subsystems.console.jython.JythonScriptExecutor
 Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "scte.py", line 34, in <module>
     acquireExposure(exptime, fbase)
   File "/lsst/ccs/20180913/etc/REBlib.py", line 350, in acquireExposure
-
     return readoutImage(fname)
(t)
   File "/lsst/ccs/20180913/etc/REBlib.py", line 316, in readoutImage
     result = raftsub.sendSynchCommand("waitForImage", 30000)
eb
         at org.lsst.ccs.scripting.ScriptingSubsystemWrapper.internalSynchCommand(ScriptingSubsystemWrapper.java:75)
eb
         at org.lsst.ccs.scripting.ScriptingSubsystemWrapper.sendSynchCommand(ScriptingSubsystemWrapper.java:59)
eb
         at sun.reflect.GeneratedMethodAccessor29.invoke(Unknown Source)
eb
         at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
p11
         at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:498)
bai
cs org.lsst.ccs.scripting.ScriptingTimeoutException: org.lsst.ccs.scripting.ScriptingTimeoutException: timeout
nfexec java -Djava.net.preferIPv6Addresses=false -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true -Djava.util.logging.manager=org.lsst.co
eb logging.CCSLogManager -cp /lsst/ccs/20180913/org-lsst-ccs-ats-software-main-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT/share/java/org-lsst-ccs-at
(timain-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar_org.lsst.ccs.bootstrap.Bootstrap scte.py --ds9 --app ccs-script
```



### **Bias Frame**

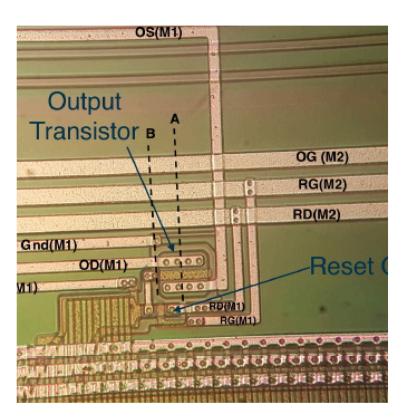


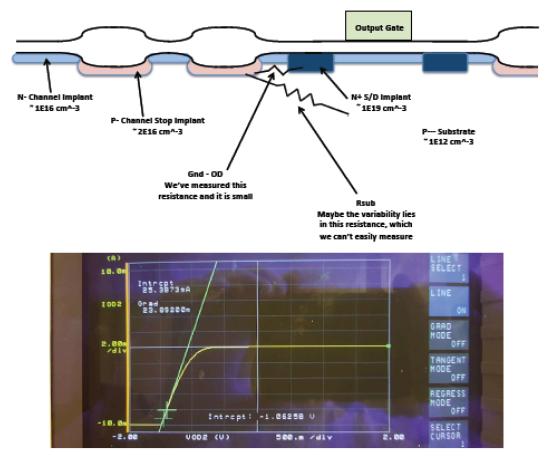
24



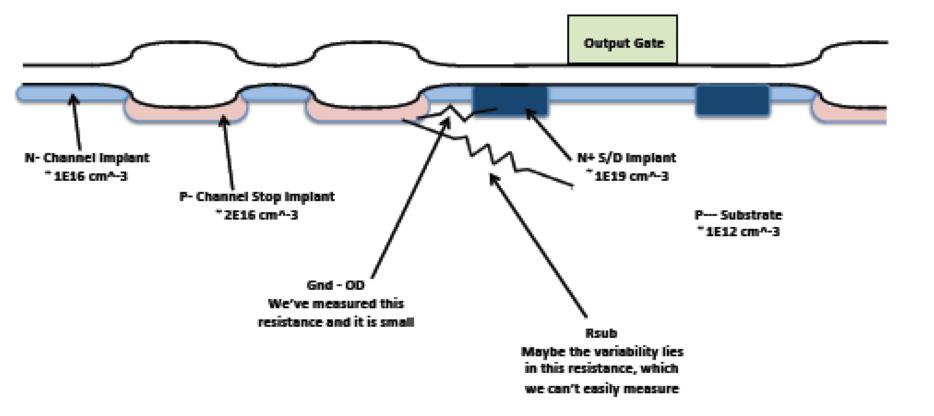
# LSST CCD Output Geometry



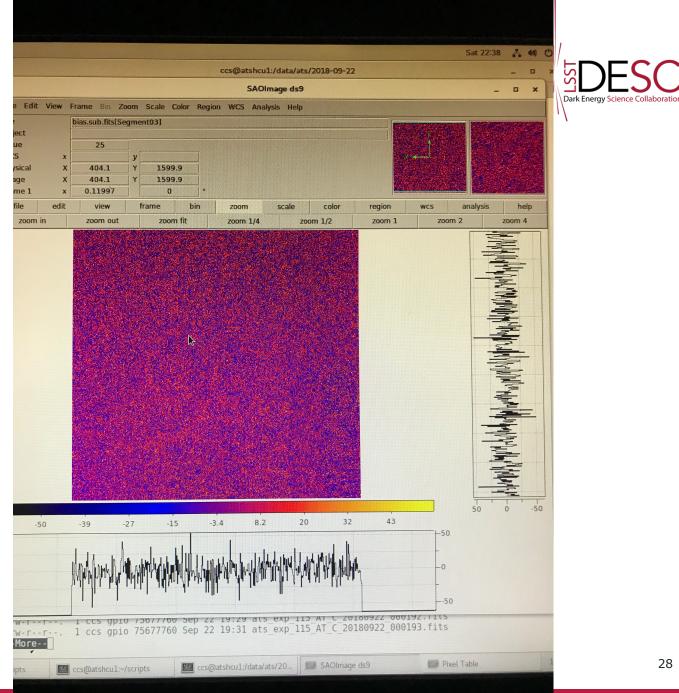








# Bias **Subtraction** over three days



#### **WREB Temperature regulation**

**Temperature Regulation** 

From the SoW (LTS-520 v1.0):

2.1.3 Raft Electronics Board Temperature Control

The Contractor shall provide all equipment and control software necessary to control the temperature of the Raft electronics board. Discussion:

This requires that the contractor provide a thermal control system for the electronics.

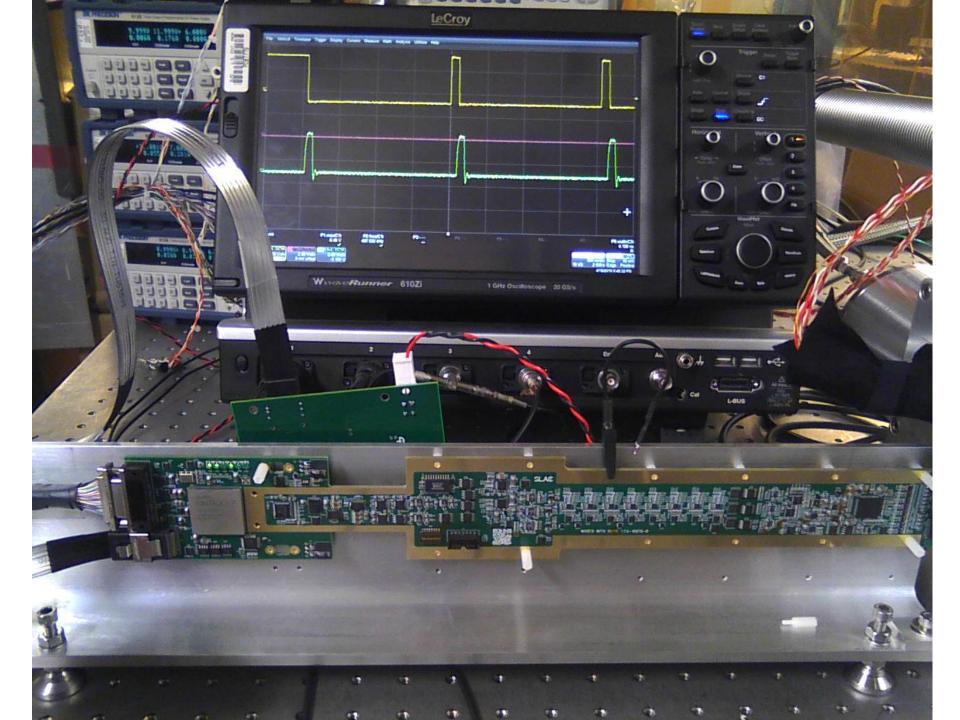
2.5 Readout Electronics Thermal Control and Monitoring

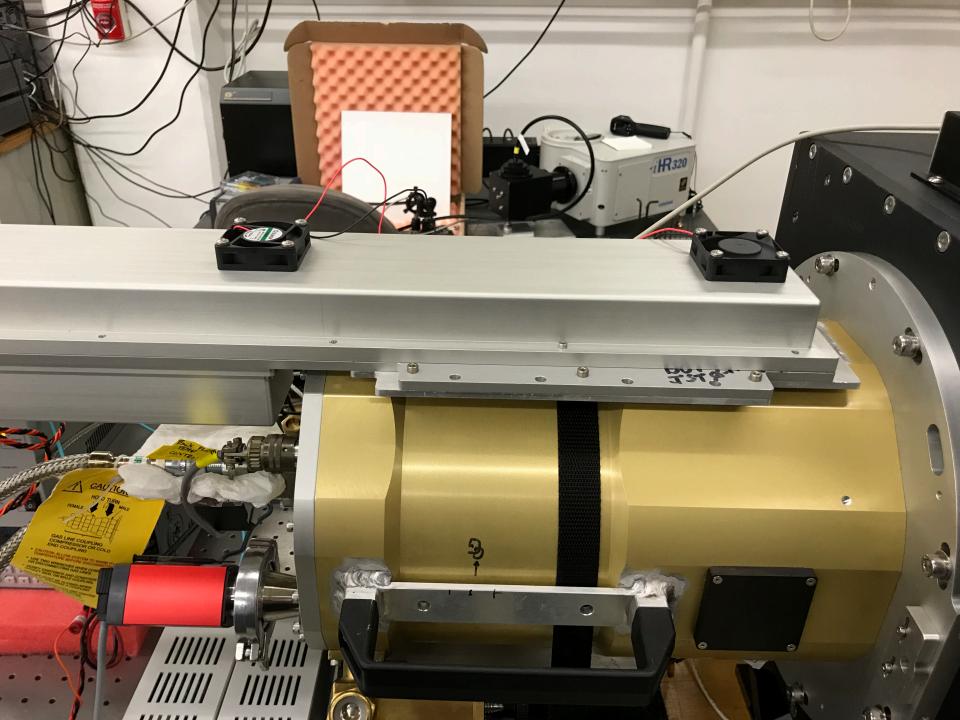
The electronics board temperatures will be monitored and controlled to a user-defined setpoint using sensors that have an accuracy of no worse than

+/- 1degree C. Requirements on this system are defined in LTS-521.

This system will consist of a fan for removing air, an electrical heating element and the associated electronics and controls.

Proposal: The REB will be housed between a pair of copper plates identical in design to those used in the LSSTcam Corner Raft Tower Module. An RTD temperature sensor (Lakeshore Model PT-103-AM) and heating element (Lakeshore Model HTR-50) will be added to those copper plates. A programmable temperature controller (Lakeshore Model 336) will be used to regulate the temperature of those copper plates and therefore the REB. Additionally, the REB includes temperature sensors which may be read through the CCS system to measure temperature of the PCB itself. A small mechanical fan will be used to circulate air through the REB housing







1

): Error: No handler found for command loadAspics with 0 arguments

T CCS Command Console \*

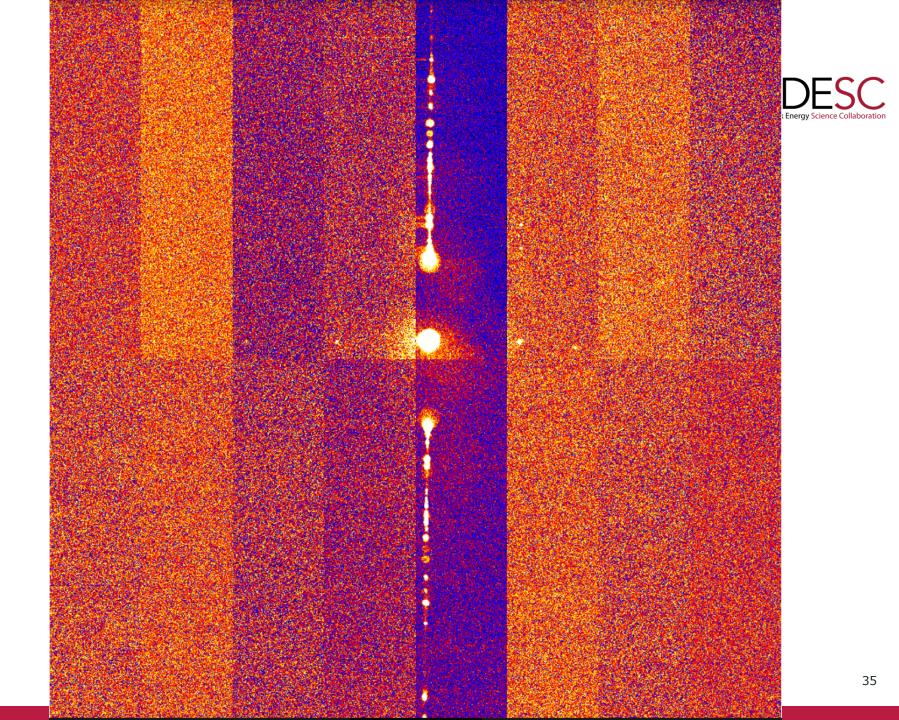




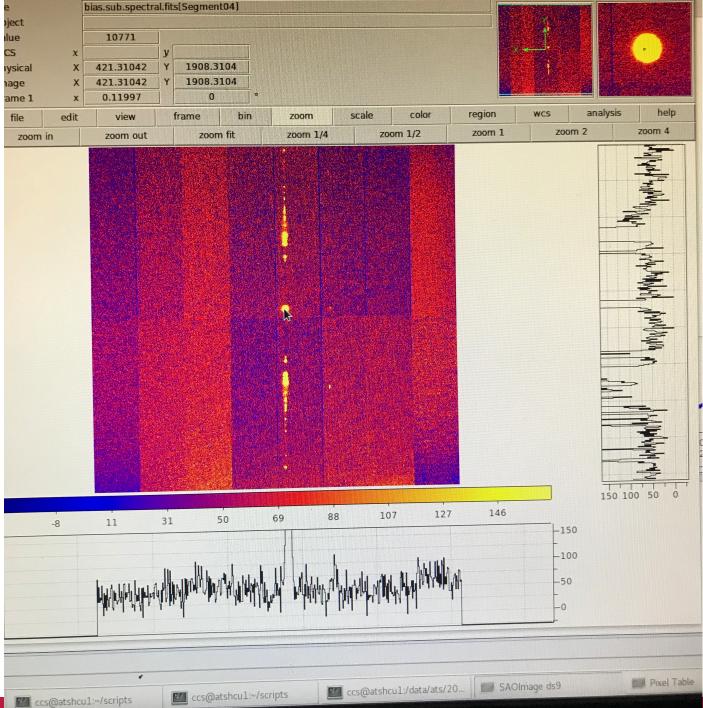
ace): Error: No handler found for command loadAspics with O arguments

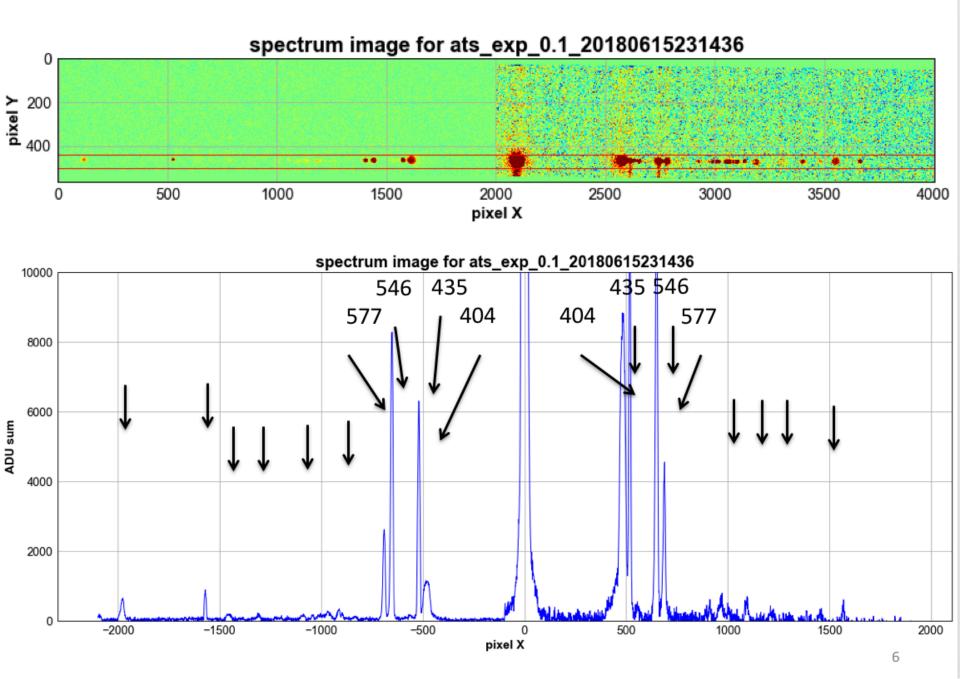
SST CCS Command Console ×	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	52.6/120.5MB
		710
	📰 exceptshout //data/ats/20, 📰 SAOImage ds9 📰 Pixel Table	114

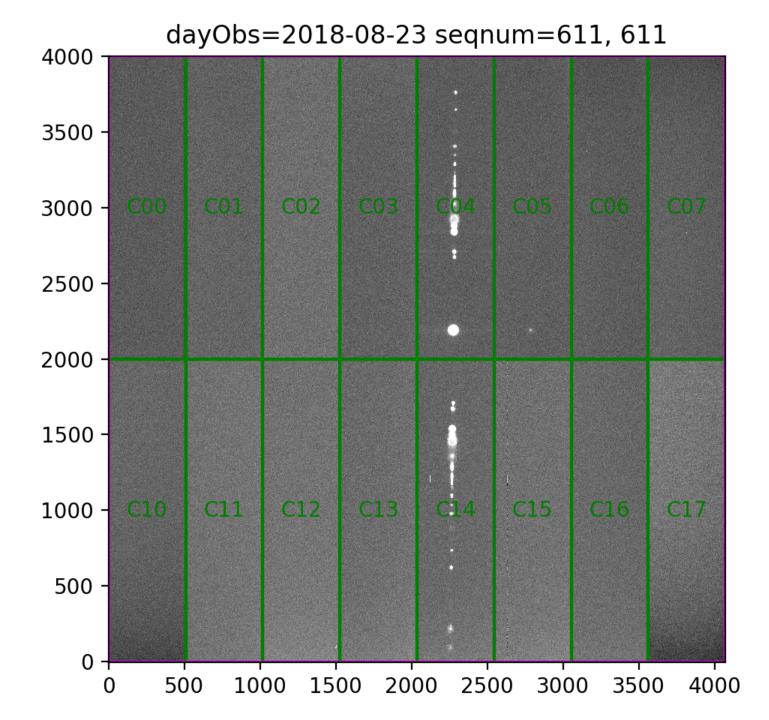




# HgAr lamp







There were multiple data sets taken with the ATS camera last week. All data are resident in the CCS machine in Tucson in /data/ats. The directory listing is much easier to follow if you display in chronological order.

1. Spectra - Dir 2018-09-20

Contains multiple bias frames before and after spectra frames. Bias frames at the beginning start/end with files #28/#37 spectra files start with file #28 Spectra starts w/1s exp and increments in 1s intervals to 31s. last spectra file isn't # 69 (31s) bias frames at the end start/end with files #70/#79

- N.B. Data taken with an Edmund Ronchi grating. Science gratings not yet installed
- 2. Serial CTE scan Dir 2018-09-21

See attached scte.py for detail scan information. Image file names contain voltage scan parameters for that particular file.

This script was executed to determine/confirm serial

and output gate voltages that have been incorporated into the system

to be very close to optimum during initial camera characterization/optimization.

Serial CTE as taken by the scte.py script and subsequent analysis may indicate that minor serial clocks and OG may improve performance.



3. Flat scans - Dir 2018-09-22

Flat Scan 1 bias frames at the beginning of the scan start/end with file 10/19.

Flat pair sequence starts at 1s

exp. time (~2500dn) and increments in 1s intervals up

to ~100s when the script then takes flat pairs in 5s intervals up to 130s. A bias series is then taken.

Flat scan 1 starts with the 2s sequencer(ATS\_20180511.seq), runs the complete flat pair series and then switches to the 3s sequencer SeqATS-3-RC14-P2read.seq and executes the same sequence as with the 2s sequencer, i.e., bias, flat pairs, bias.

The 2s sequencer bias start/end with files 10/19. data set starts/ends with file 20/199, bias frames start/end with files 200/209.

Flat scan 2 starts with file 210 (time stamp of 7:50pm) and runs the same sequence as Flat scan 1.



Apropos sequencers:

The 3s sequencer does not have both parallels<sup>1</sup>s high (fixes the dipole issue) because it doesn<sup>1</sup>t work with that configuration but the 3s sequencer does work with a 3s readout which is what was used for the flat scans as mentioned above.

The issue having both parallel phases high with the 3s sequencer has been reported. (An estimate for how long it will take to get this working with the atsWREB is still TBD.).

No data was taken with the modified 2s readout sequencer (both parallel phases high) but a flat series will be taken in the near future to eliminate the <sup>3</sup>dipole<sup>2</sup> effect and to confirm sensor performance.

From Claire today (2018-09-25):

The original 3s sequence file had the issue that no data came out. I made the change to expose (or keep dark) with P1+P2 high, and read out with only P2 high, both for the 3s sequence and a new version of the 2s:

https://github.com/lsst-camera-dh/sequencer-files/blob/master/ATS/ats-3src14-p2read.seq

https://github.com/lsst-camera-dh/sequencer-files/blob/master/ATS/ats-2sp2read.seq

